

Total	\$46,203,752 68
This sum comprises the following particulars:	
Civil list, foreign, ecclesiastical, and miscellaneous expenses	\$11,213,430 74
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,100,000 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from lands	204,230 70
Army proper	9,311,808 61
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia	1,201,647 48
Indian affairs	893,205 70
Interior department	1,612,137 40
Reasons	2,023,512 50
Expenses of establishment, including dry docks and ocean steam mail contracts	12,264,222 05
Interest on public debt	3,400,628 54
Purchase of stock on the loan of 1847	586,631 00
Total	\$46,203,752 68
Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1854, of	\$10,308,325 91
It will, by reference to the foregoing statement, be seen that the total cash receipts and means in the Treasury for the year ending on the 30th June, 1852, were \$6,640,032 57. Of which there were received from customs, \$4,339,326 62; from lands and miscellaneous, \$2,338,060 27; and a balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year of \$10,111,645 68.	
The expenditures for the same period were \$45,886 20, which includes the following payments on account of the public debt, viz—	
For interest, including that on \$5,000,000 of five per cent stock issued to Texas	\$4,900,297 80
For redemption of the principal of various foreign loans	1,986,150 00
Reimbursement of revolutionary debt	1,400 21
Reimbursement of outstanding treasury notes	300 00
Reimbursement of stock for the fourth and fifth instalment of the Mexican indemnity	287,596 70
Total	\$6,275,815 53
Besides which there were paid the interest on the debt of the cities of the district	60,000 00
The last instalment due to Mexico under the Convention of 1845, to the H. E. I. Co.	3,180,000 00
Award to American citizens under the same treaty	52,980 78
Making a total of	\$10,045,796 31
Included in the expenditures of the last fiscal year on account of the principal and interest of the funded and unfunded public debt, which, deducted from the above sum, reduces the expenditure to \$34,962,099 89.	
From this latter sum, however, may be still further deducted the following items, which form no portion of the regular expenses of the government, viz—	
Payment to importers of the excess of deposits on the specie	\$346,918 89
Repayment of drawbacks, allowances for damages on imported merchandise, fishing boats, &c.	544,452 38
Refunding duties under the Act of 8th of August, 1846	138,098 41
Refunding duties under the decisions of the Supreme Court, acquiesced in by the Department	221,985 87
Advances, and other charges, refunded to the Treasury	113,307 37
It will further reduction may be made for the ocean mail service, which more properly belongs to the Post Office Department. The revenue, and expenditures of which are entirely distinct from the general expenses of the government, and which department collect all the revenue from this ocean mail service.	865,555 50
The expenses attending the seventh census is an expenditure accruing only once every ten years, and the amount under this head, in the expenditures of the last year, is	547,985 02
Making together	\$3,277,091 82
To this is added the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and lands and mines, previously to the 1st July, which is deducted from the gross receipts, and the net revenue only paid into the Treasury, but which form items of the revenue of the last year, to the extent of	2,240,716 50
Making altogether	\$5,527,807 20
Which, deducted from the remainder of \$35,962,099 89, would leave \$30,434,292 69 as the regular and ordinary, including some considerable items of extraordinary expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year.	
It will be observed that the whole amount of the disbursement to Mexico is included in the expenditure of the year; but the sum of \$66,467 42 has since been refunded into the treasury, and will appear in the miscellaneous receipts for the current fiscal year, being the profits accruing to the United States from the sale of the proceeds of the aid instalment having been paid in the city of Mexico.	
The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1852, it will be seen, was \$14,632,136 37.	
By the last annual report from this Department, it will be seen that the receipts and means from all sources for the year ending 30th June, 1852, were \$6,641,045 68. The estimated total expenditures for the same period were \$50,032,009 59; leaving an estimated unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1852, of \$11,458,749 91. The actual balance in the treasury at that date	\$14,632,136 37
From which deduct the balance of appropriations already made for the current fiscal year, and the balance remaining in the treasury subject to draft, on the 1st July last, of	6,109,315 43
To the payment of which the actual balance in the Treasury on that date of \$14,632,136 37 is available, and the actual unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last was	\$7,522,820 94

The estimated receipts for the current fiscal year, submitted in December, 1851, were \$51,800,000. The actual receipts so far as returns have been received for the five months ending the 30th November, being \$22,299,299, 20, indicate the true estimate for the current fiscal year at \$26,000,000.

The estimated expenditures, as submitted to Congress, for the current fiscal year, were \$42,802,299 19, and the unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1853, provided no additional appropriations for the current fiscal year, the sum of \$20,266,443. Congress, however, in its appropriations exceeded the estimates submitted by this Department, (including provision for any deficiency in the income of the Post Office in consequence of changes in the rates of postage,) about ten millions of dollars:

The actual expenditures for the current fiscal year, as appropriated and authorized by Congress, (exclusive of the sum to be applied to the redemption of the public debt,) amount to \$26,000,000. The balance in place of \$42,802,299 19, as estimated by the Department; and the balance in the treasury at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at \$5,372,079 51, after allowing the sum of \$7,199,477 75, as applicable to the redemption of the public debt. It appears, however, it must be observed, is the unappropriated and not the actual balance which will be in the treasury at the date specified. The actual balance undrawn at that date, provided Congress had liquidated prior to July next, may be estimated at about \$10,000,000, after having redeemed during the year more than \$7,000,000 of the debt.

For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, the Department estimates the sum of \$61,200,000, with the estimated balance in the treasury at the 1st of July next, will give as the estimated means for the year the sum of \$56,572,079 51.

The estimated total expenditures for that period are \$46,203,753 00, leaving a balance of \$10,368,325 91, in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$10,368,325 91, without other deduction from the available means of the year towards the redemption of the public debt, except the sum of \$586,613 for the purchase from the land fund of the loan of 1847.

**PUBLIC DEBT.**

The public debt on the 20th November, 1851, was \$62,500,395 26, exclusive of the stock authorized to be delivered to Texas, by act of Congress of 9th August, 1846, amounting to \$20,000,000. \$5,000,000 of certificates were ready and awaiting the demand of that State at the date of my last annual report; that amount has since been delivered to the authorized agents for the State of Texas; thus increasing the foreign debt to \$25,000,000. The following reductions have been made since the last annual exhibit of the public debt, up to the 1st of January:

On account of the debt of the District cities.....	\$60,000 00
On account of the old funded and unfunded.....	2143 30
On account of the loan of 1843.....	1,711 40 00
On account of the loan of 1846.....	0 74
Do do do 1848.....	5,000 00
Treasury notes paid in specie, or received as such.....	50 00

Making a total of.....\$2,428 70 00

The public debt on the 1st January, 1853, was \$65,131,692 13, (as per statement,) exclusive of the remaining \$5,000,000 deliverable to Texas under the act of August, 1846, when the provisions of that law are fully complied with.

Since the above date an additional amount of the public debt has been redeemed to the extent of about \$250,000.

The department possesses no authority to purchase at a rate above par value any portion of the six per cent loan of 1847, and which is only redeemable in 1867, except to the extent of what balance may remain in the treasury from the receipts from the sale of the public debt, and from the proceeds of the sale of the first bonds paid for by the State. As the amount of that stock is not a portion of the public debt, it would be a question of expediency should remove that restriction, and permit its purchase at the current market value, for the purpose of reducing the amount of the public debt, and the surplus funds in the treasury, and the public debt, it would prove an expedient measure to procure it on more advantageous terms.

Some doubt exists as to the direct and positive effect of such a measure, and to purchase some of the existing debt at rates above their par value, and in order to remove all uncertainty on the subject, I would recommend that express authority should be bestowed in the department to purchase, at its discretion, any portion of the public debt, to the extent of the existing public debt, to the extent of any surplus means on hand, provided the available balance in the treasury should never be reduced below five millions of dollars.

**WAYS AND MEANS.**

The receipts for foreign and foreign merchandise for the last fiscal year, exhibit a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1,675,241 30. This is deemed but a temporary decline of the receipts from that source, whilst it shows how unstable the reliance placed upon the large amount of which in this high prosperity, are expected from that branch of the revenue.

The slightest disturbing causes felt in the channels of trade at once unfavorably affect the treasury; my favorable opinion given to commerce, from causes accidental, tends for the time to sudden and even expansion of its revenues. This is observable to some extent in the receipts from duties on foreign goods for the periods above mentioned. The acquisition of our new territories on the Pacific, followed by the discovery of gold in immense quantities, and sources, gave a corresponding extended basis for commercial operations. The sudden drain of foreign merchandise from the Atlantic ports to the Pacific, left a vacuum to be filled by fresh and larger importations of foreign goods, which, of course, was followed by a corresponding increase of receipts into the national treasury.

The repeated and disastrous conflagrations at the principal port of the Pacific, destroying millions of property, and forcing us to seek for a further increase of foreign importations. The channels of trade, however, having once more accommodated themselves to these new circumstances, we find a gradual diminution in the receipts from foreign trade, and a corresponding loss of wealth, though not within the boundaries of our own country, yet within the reach of its enterprise, is followed by increased buoyancy in trade, and a corresponding increase in the revenues arising from it. It is not, however, to be expected that the receipts of this department may be found somewhat in detail of the results which, in my opinion, may be expected to flow, sooner or later, from a legislation which tends so injuriously to affect, if not to a great extent to destroy the manufactures of the United States, and the power of the country, by giving to the foreign producer the control of the supplies of our home market. The iron interest was cited to show the effect of permitting the surplus foreign productions, in all their various grades, to manufacture at home, with iron duty on our markets at almost nominal prices, and consequently upon the payment of comparatively nominal duties. Importations of bar, pig, and other iron, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, were 102,723 tons, producing duties amounting to \$1,704,000. For the year ending 30th June, 1852, the imports were 435,149 tons, producing duties amounting to \$3,272,812. Thus it is seen that while the quantity imported has increased four and a quarter times over that of 1845, the duties have increased but one and a half times. The amount received from that source in 1845, and that too, under a heavier rate of duty at the latter period. This enormous increase in the importations of iron, at prices so far below the fair or usual cost of production in our country, and which it is probable is corresponding benefit to the treasury, destroyed, in a good degree, the competition of our own producer and manufacturer. The result then foretold is now partially realized. The foreign producer, by a reduction of price, has been enabled to enter our market, raises the prices of iron, it is believed, beyond the remunerating point, and certainly far beyond the rates ruling during the period of the late hopelessly struggle of our own manufacturer to sustain himself.

The effects of this state of things are felt in the very large increase of duties consequent upon the suddenly enhanced prices of iron, which must be paid by our consumers, and with the most unfavorable effect upon the revenue. The price of iron, and the prices now in progress, whilst it is attended with no corresponding benefit to those whose capital, embarked in this branch of manufacture, has been totally lost. On the other hand, by this rise in the prices of iron, the foreign producer, who has been enabled to enter to that branch of American labor, which may again be met by similar consequences, when it shall have become a formidable competitor with the foreign producer, ending in a destructive reduction in price, and a corresponding loss of revenue.

Whilst the foreign commerce of the country and the foreign market for its productions are undoubtedly of great importance, yet they both probably receive an undue share of consideration, for they respect the foreign market, and the consequence when compared with our internal and coastwise commerce, and with the home market.

There are no records which will enable the department to give the correct amount of our internal and coastwise trade, but the estimate may be formed of its extent by the amount of the duties on the various productions of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing, productions of the country not less than three thousand millions of dollars (\$3,000,000,000, as shown by the statistical returns of the late census, a large portion of which is paid in duties on the various productions of the country, and which, in the course of trade, changes hands several times before reaching the domestic consumer, making in the aggregate an amount of traffic counting by thousands of millions; while the whole amount shipped to foreign countries, and the amount of the duties on the same, is but the entire production of the country which thus finds an outlet in foreign markets.

The single article of cotton annually transported coastwise, in iron boats, or on railroads, is estimated

quantity, but to furnish full cargoes for four times the quantity of all the American tonnage employed in foreign commerce, and probably affords the means of livelihood to a greater number of persons than the latter.

The coastwise trade to and from the American ports in the Gulf of Mexico is of itself, probably, nearly equal, in point of value, to the entire exports of American productions to foreign nations.

A striking difference between the American and foreign markets is to be found in the statistics of exports of what is familiarly called the famine year of 1847. There was some difficulty at that time in procuring sufficient shipping, including both American and foreign, to transport the enormous quantities of the farming produce of Europe; and yet our entire exports during that year of the two principal articles of food, Indian corn (maize) and flour, were only about three per cent of the former; and about ten per cent of the latter, estimated at the present prices. The United States, leaving ninety-seven per cent of the Indian corn, and ninety per cent of the wheat crop, for the supply of the home market, where it was actually consumed. Our exports of breadstuffs at present average about one per cent of the quantity of the same above year of unusual demand, exhibiting in a still more striking contrast the immense difference between the home and foreign markets in favor of the former.

The following are the tolls collected by the canals and railroads on the transportation of merchandise for the internal trade of the country exceeds in amount the total value of all the breadstuffs purchased from us by foreign nations.

The annual value of the crop of Indian corn, wheat and of hay, each respectively, is fully equal to the entire value of our productions exported to foreign countries. The annual amount of the manufactures in the States of New York or Pennsylvania is either of those States, greatly exceeds the value of the productions of the United States; the comparatively small State of Massachusetts is fully equal to all the productions of the country consumed by foreign nations.

The latter State probably consumes breadstuffs not produced in the Middle and Western States to a greater additional than is shipped to Europe, with the great additional advantage of this being a regular and uniform demand, not depending on European crops or the caprices of foreign governments in the regulation of the export trade.

The United States, however, varying duties, according to their own actual wants and circumstances. Yet all these immense agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing interests, which are almost exclusively connected with the internal trade of the country, require the most constant and incessant attention and consideration from the community than the comparatively small amount of our foreign commerce.

My views of the beneficial results which would follow a tariff with fixed and reliable, rather than fluctuating duties, have undergone no change. I now refer to them as a duty imposed upon me by the acts establishing the Treasury Department.

The importations of foreign merchandise, (table 1,) for the fiscal year ending 30th June last,

Imports of specie, during the same period	\$207,100.13
Imports of foreign merchandise	\$207,100.13
The exports for the same period—value of domestic merchandise	\$14,904,447
Foreign merchandise re-exported	12,637,043

Total exports.....\$166,967.40

The imports of specie, during the same period.....\$3,503.54

And the exports of the same.....\$2,674.13

In tobacco (table 2) the exports show an increase in quantity of 41,152 hogheads, and of value of \$512,832, having been in 1851, 95,945 hogheads—value \$1,000,251; 1852, 137,097 hogheads, value at \$1,031,253.

The exports of rice were 119,733 tierces, valued at \$2,470,029—being an increase in quantity of 14,143 tierces, and of value \$299,102, as compared with 105,590 tierces, valued at \$2,170,927.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions amounted to \$25,856,337, being an increase of \$3,907,686.

The aggregate exports of domestic merchandise show a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of \$1,000,000.

The exports of specie show an increase of \$13,201,353, and an excess of exportation over importations of \$37,170,591. (See table.)

MINT.

The operations of the mint, particularly at Philadelphia, at which point the greatest portion of all gold dust and bullion concentrates for assay and coinage, have been conducted with a remarkable degree of promptness and despatch, such as to remove all ground for complaint. The enormous quantities of gold dust, notwithstanding the enormous amounts of gold dust which have been, and still continue to be, received at that institution.

The coinage at the mint, for the year ending 31st December, 1852, was as follows:

Gold, coined by the value of.....	\$51,595,638.50
Silver, 27,562,065 pieces.....	\$4,810,301.00
Copper, 5,162,091 pieces.....	51,620.90
Total.....	\$52,404,569.40

The full returns for the last quarter of the year have not been received from the branch mints, but the probable amount of their coinage will be about \$4,700,000, of which the proportion at the branch mints will be as follows:

At New Orleans.....	\$1,000,000
At St. Louis.....	1,000,000
At San Francisco.....	1,000,000
At Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia.....	1,700,000

In accordance with the act of last session, proposed to be amended by public advertisement, both here and in California, for the erection of a mint at San Francisco, in accordance with plans prepared with great care under the direction of this department. I, however, have great doubts whether the same can be made for the erection of such a suitable building, and the supply of the needful machinery, for the sum of \$300,000, to which amount Congress has restricted the expenditure, including both of these objects.

Given, that the gold proposals be made which would be satisfactory, and could be accepted by this department, no progress could be made with the work until Congress authorizes the purchase of a site, and makes the needed appropriation therefor. It is to be regretted that the gold proposals of the department, none of the public reserves in that city afford proper and eligible locations for this building.

By the act of the 30th September, 1850, making appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1851, Congress authorized the appointment of an United States assayer for California, and directed a contract to be made by this department with the proprietors of the San Francisco assay office, to assay all gold and forming it into bars and ingots, under the supervision of the assayer. A contract was concluded, and ample security required for its faithful performance; and the contractors were limited in their charges for the services rendered by them to the rate of one cent per ounce of gold assayed, in establishing a State assay office.

The department was induced, with a view to furnish, so far as it had the power, a safe and convenient currency to the people of California, to authorize the same to be compared with the gold coins then established for public dues, especially as they have all the essential requisites of coin, and this was believed to be the object of Congress.

The general appropriation act of the last session contained a provision which the further execution of these issues was prohibited, and in obedience thereto the instructions under which they had been received were revoked.

The department has reason to believe, from petitions and reports of the assayer, and from information received through other reliable sources, that much inconvenience and embarrassment has resulted from this legislation. It remains with Congress, however, to determine what shall be the result, and the subject is submitted to their consideration.

The inconvenience arising from the scarcity of silver coinage still continues, and to such an extent as calls loudly for some legislative action to remedy the evil. Whether the present premium which silver bears in comparison with gold, or the consequent anticipated heavy influx of the latter and its consequent depreciated value, or from a special and unusual demand in Europe for silver, or from both causes combined, is not very material to discuss at present; for the fact is, that the silver coinage is in great demand, and there is no reason for believing that there is any present prospect of either being removed so as to create any reduction in the value of silver.

If, as I believe is the fact, this difference in the value of silver and gold continues to exist, to increase and increased supply of gold which has been furnished from California and Australia, there can be little doubt such difference will continue to increase, as there is no present indication that there will be a reduced supply from those sources, but, on the other hand, the supply of silver will continue to diminish.

This state of things has banished almost entirely from circulation all silver coin of full weight, and what little remains in the hands of the community consists principally of the worn pieces of Spanish milled dollars, and of the pieces of the new issue, which are of light weight, and many of them ten to twenty per cent below their nominal value.

I see no remedy for this great existing evil but the adoption of the principle embraced in the bill which passed the Senate during the last session, to make a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that gold would therefore hereafter be the only legal tender. It is true that heretofore the laws of the United States have recognized the coin of either metal as a legal tender, but it is at the present time difficult to select which coin would be the more valuable as a very serious objection to changing either the weight or standard fineness of any portion of the coin. But this is not the fact, as it costs with the debtor to say which metal he will tender, he will pay his debt, and the creditor will receive the same, and the premium which silver now bears is the only legal tender, not gold, but silver, gold is the only legal tender.

[illegible][illegible]

Under the system which has been so long and so steadily pursued by the government as regards the useful, but generally imprudent class of men, there has been a very general and increasing tendency to have the money so liberally distributed, and with so much advantage to the parties interested, as that by the marine hospital fund under its present regulations.

While the benefit of this fund is extended to almost all the ports of the United States, the hospitals, however, are confined and in full operation at Chelsea near Boston, Massachusetts; Norfolk, Virginia; Ocracoke, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; Keokuk, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; Portland, Maine; Mobile, Alabama; and Key West, Florida. Appropriations have been made and buildings authorized to be erected at Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Portland, Maine; and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Estimates of appropriations for the completion of the buildings at St. Louis, and for the fencing and heating the buildings and work necessary for their use, have been made by the United States, at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, Louisville, in Kentucky, Paducah, Napoleon, and Natchez, have been submitted.

These estimates are based upon a careful calculation of the cost and quantity of much needed material, and are deemed indispensably necessary for the buildings and grounds referred to.

A contract has been made for the buildings at San Francisco, and those at Napoleon and St. Louis are nearly completed, so that the purchase of the material for the buildings, and the appropriations for the completion, further appropriation.

A site has been purchased at Evansville, but the balance of the appropriation is not sufficient to erect a suitable building, and an additional appropriation of \$20,000 is respectfully solicited for the purchase of the site, and for the purchase of a hospital at Portland, Maine, but the department has not yet taken final action on the report of the commissioners appointed to select it.

The following statements connected with the subject of the marine hospital fund, present, viz.:

Statement T exhibits the whole amount received from the monthly contributions of seamen under the act of 19th July, 1798, up to 1st July, 1863.

Statement U, exhibiting the amount appropriated by Congress for the purchase of much needed material, for the hospitals, furniture, &c., designating the respective ports and the amount of appropriations for each place.

Statement V, exhibiting the present state of the hospital fund, and the monthly contributions of the seamen, and the appropriations by Congress for their relief.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Lawrence v. Caswell, decided that no return of duties could be claimed by the parties who had not, at the time the duties were paid, been notified of the duties, and that the proceeds on which the duties were paid, and the department has felt itself bound by that decision, and has since declined to refund any duties alleged to be illegally assessed, except in cases where such written protest was made at the time, or where it evidently arose from a clerical error.

This course involves great hardship in many cases where even the same parties, having, in certain entries, made a regular protest, have received back the duties erroneously assessed, agree to let the duties stand, while in other cases, precisely similar to the former, but where no protest was made, no return was not observed, no return can be made under the above decision of the Supreme Court. I would commend these cases to the favorable action of Congress, by investing in the Treasury Department the necessary funds to make good the duties in cases similar to those on which the Supreme Court may have made decisions in favor of the claimants, even if no protest has been made at the time by the parties.

The attention of Congress was called at the last session to the necessity of a law—and one was framed for the purpose, but not acted on—to check the multiplicity of suits against the collectors of the customs for duties alleged to be improperly collected, and to prevent the same parties from bringing in a multiplicity of suits of a similar kind in one action, and also where one party has already entered a suit that no other involving the same principle should be instituted, and the Treasury Department agreeing, upon notice from other claimants, that the decision of the suit which may have been already entered would govern in the settlement of others. As it now is, the same parties vexatiously, and with the view to increase their costs, will enter separate and numerous suits, all precise and identical in the facts and circumstances.

These assessments of duties against collectors there should be the right of appeal to the Supreme Court without regard to the amount, as there are numerous decisions made in the lower courts, involving important principles which would probably be lost if the way was not opened for such appeals. The amount involved does not admit of an appeal under existing laws.

Congress at its last session having appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for locating survey boats on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, the department called upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for a report showing the point where they could most advantageously be employed for the purpose of saving life and property from shipwreck. This survey has been completed, giving twelve points on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, and the department has ordered that immediately issue for the supplying the same with the requisite boats and the appurtenances; and as soon as other suitable locations along the coast are furnished this department will at once be ready to proceed to purchase the boats immediately taken for furnishing them likewise. Numerous reports have been made to the department of the great saving of life and property on the coast by means of these boats; and I would respectfully suggest that the sum of ten thousand dollars be made for this laudable object, and that power be granted this department to expend from time to time such portions of it as may be required to keep the boats and fixtures in repairs for immediate use, and compensate persons for taking care of them.

The subject of the fisheries being one of high importance, and having recently attracted great general attention, I transmit herewith a highly interesting and valuable report prepared for this department by Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., Auditor of the Customs of the United States.

1. A report on the fisheries in the American sea of France, Spain, and Portugal.

2. A report on the fisheries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Maryland, and the Bay of Chaleur, Labrador, and New Brunswick.

3. Report on the fisheries of the United States.

4. Review of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, as to the intent and meaning of the act of 1817, and the measures taken by Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., Auditor of the Customs of the United States.

The following statements accompany the present report, viz.:

A. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, showing the amount of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

B. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, for the first quarter of the fiscal year from July 1 to September 30, 1862, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

C. Statement of advances from the treasury on account of the expenses of each custom house in the United States during the year ending on the 30th June, 1862.

D. Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States, for the collection of customs, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, with their occupation and compensation per act of 3d March, 1849.

E. Statement of the public debt on the 1st January, 1863.

F. Statement of the redemption of treasury notes during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862.

G. Statement exhibiting the total value of imports and exports, imported and exported, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

H. Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports, imported and exported, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

I. Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th June, 1862, and the value of the same articles, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

J. Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports, imported and exported, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

K. Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

L. Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, specie, &c., imported and exported, exclusive of foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

M. Statement showing the value of goods remaining in warehouses at the close of each quarter, from the 30th of September, 1847, to the 30th of June, 1862, exhibiting the quantity and value of the goods, and the amount of duties payable thereon.

N. Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise imported, re-exported and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1862, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption, per capita, for each year.

O. Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1862, inclusive.

P. Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise and domestic produce, &c., exported annually, from 1821 to 1862.

Q. Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1862, inclusive.

R. Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually, from 1821 to 1862.

S. Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of